The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,752 – New Series. BOMBAY —SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Feb., 1880, at 2 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... ,, 135
The Arcot is due in London on 20th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

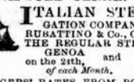
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 12th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 290	,, 190	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 145

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hommum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,
AND
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

	Commander	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
COLUMBIA	...John Craig	1697	300 about	7th Apl.
PASSAGE MONEY	.....	.....	Rs. 400.	

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

	Commander.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
BRITANNIA	...Robert Hutchinson	550	about	17th March
OLYMPIA	...John Craig	2690	494 ,,	24th March
MACEDONIA	...R. Laird	2272	486 ,,	14th April

PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA ..... Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL ... ,, 500.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD" COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.
Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.
Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY ..... Rs. 500,
or other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged :—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
City of Baltimore	....J. Varri	2300	300	about 25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	.....Owen Lloyd	2700	400	,, 24th March
Speke Hall	.....J. Brand	2700	400	,, 21st April.

Passage Money..... Rs. 500.

For further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail on the 25th instant without fail.

FARE..... Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th February 1880.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.
Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited,)

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.
They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at the cost of one word. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.
Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and
27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
VENETIA	2726	460	J. Orman	28th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
NEPAUL	3506	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	550	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th Feb.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	13th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th Feb. 1880
KASHGAR	1621	450	E. J. Baker	13th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th February 1880. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. HARMOND, will be dispatched about 3rd March.
She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.
FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer OCEAN KING, Captain E. Scott, 2,30[illegible] Tons, 450 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on or about the 10th March.
She has comfortable first class accommodation for a few first class passengers.
PASSAGE MONEY.. Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th February 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
FARE—Rs. 500.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
Trentham Hall	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	about March 6th.
Winton Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	,, April 3rd.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	,, May 5th.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE PAREL VILLAGE BAZAAR ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. at 4 P.M., the undermentioned Valuable landed property, by order of the mortgagee, Dunsee Trimbuck Nanay, and with the consent and concurrence of the surviving mortgagor, Pandoorung Dhunnajee.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of the Parell Village Bazaar Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, was formerly and now is in the occupation of the said Dhunnjee Bhagji and Pandoorung Dhunnajee and their tenants, and assessed under No. 150, containing by admeasurement 210 and three-tenths square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Mucoond Moroba, on the west by the house of Edulji Framjee, on the north by the property of Jamjee Manockjee and Juggonath Sunkerjee, and on the south by the said Parell Village Bazaar Road.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings,
10 ,, Dhotees.
8 Cases Persian Prints.
12 ,, White Domestics.
15 ,, White Foolscap.

A quantity of wines, &c., the property of the Mess of a Regiment proceeded to Afghanistan
On account and at the risk of Moosa Husson ex s. s. Adria.
10 bundles Malacca cane.
On account of the underwriters ex s. s. Zephyr.
R. H. E. 332, 355—2 cases umbrellas.
At 2 P. M.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring.
1 English built miniature trougham, in good condition, with a strong Arab horse and harness.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Parell Road, Parell, opposite the "Upna Cottage," the valuable and handsome blackwood, teak wood and English made mahogany, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 1 2 and 3 light hanging cut glass lustres by Tucker and Son, a sweet-toned harmonium, musical boxes, &c., the property of R. C. Smith, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Mahomed Hoosein Cambaykar Street, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the 6th of March next, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Currim Mahomed Cassum.

All that freehold messuage land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west-side of Mahomed Hoosein Cambaykar street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a passage adjoining and lying between this house and the house of Mahomed Abdool Currim, and which said passage is common to these premises and to the adjoining house of the said Mahomed Abdool Currim, on the south by a pucca side adjoining and lying between these premises and the house of Allarakhia Noor Mahomed, on the west by the said Mahomed Hoosein Cambaykar street, and on the east by the sweeper's passage and which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st February 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF STORES, WINES, TABLE GLASS, CROCKERY-WARE, &c., AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the undersigned will sell by unreserved Public Auction, at the Company's Fort Building (Treacher and Co.) on MONDAY, the 23rd February 1880, at 1-30 p. m., a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of Oilmanstores, Confectionery, Liqueurs, Champagne, Mosselle, Hocks, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Patent Medicines, Regnet and Cricket Bats, Japanned Tin-toilet Ewers, Fitters, Stationary, Mariners' Compasses, Circum ferentors, Cartridge Cases, Lamps, Persian Statuary Vases, Dressing Cases, Paints, Leather Goods, Pictures of Prince and Princess of Wales and His Excellency Sir R. Temple Inkstands, Banker's Scales, Japanese Goods, Table Glass, Crockeryware, &c., &c.
Goods on view from 21st instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st February 1880.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.
In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.
Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th February, 1880.

For Freight, Passage, etc., apply to
J. JANNI.
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1880.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of about 100 Tons of OLD RAILS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder, will be received by the Resident Engineer of the Port Trust up to 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo.

F. G. DUMAYNE, Storekeeper.
Bombay, 19th February 1880.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE GOLF CHALLENGE CUP, presented by the Gymkhana, will be PLAYED for on the MORNINGS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th and 25th current, One round each morning. Players to start not later than 7-30 a.m. There will be Handicap. Prizes of Clubs and Balls.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
Honorary Secretary, R. B. Golf Club.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED, ex S. S. SIAM, a powerful Black HORSE, best jumper in Melbourne.
A Chesnut Horse by "SCRATCH," out of a thorough-bred mare, a promising racer.
A pair of magnificent Carriage Horses, 16-2 high, a perfect match, at SCOTT and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that FIVE PLOTS of GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND, situate at Musjid Bunder, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1880, at 2 p.m.
Plan of the land and conditions of sale can be seen on application to
H. E. JACOMB, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 2 th February 1880.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES are recommended for the best protection they afford from the effects of rain, storm and dust. Our Tiles being thoroughly pressed, exclude the damp effectually. As worthless imitations of our Tiles are now in the market, we would suggest all purchasers to note that all our Tiles bear this impression :—
BASEL MISSION
TILE WORKS, MANGALORE, 1864.
Contracts entered into for furnishing Roofs with our Tiles.
For sample Tile and Illustrated List apply to
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.
Depot : Carnac Bunder, near Prince's Dock.
Offices : 14, Meadow Street, Fort.

TULSI WATER WORKS.

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MASONRY ROOF, FILTER BEDS, STORAGE TANK, &c., AT THE SERVICE RESERVOIR ON MALABAR HILL.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of a Masonry Roof, Filter Beds, Storage Tank, &c., at the Service Reservoir, on Malabar Hill.
Forms of contract, specification, bills of quantities, &c., &c., may be had on payment of Rupees Ten at the office of the undersigned where all other information can be obtained.
Tenders must be sealed and addressed to J. B. GRANT, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner, and must be delivered at his Office on or before 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 15th day of March next.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.
Bombay, Municipal Executive Engineer' Office, 20th February 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK,
NOWROSJEE FURDOONJEE and
MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, } Official Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon APPLICATION at the office of the abovenamed Official Liquidators at No. 58, Apollo Street, Fort, on or after the 1st day of March next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, a FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of FOUR ANNAS in the RUPEE on all claims allowed by the Court, will be PAID to the CREDITORS who are hereby required to produce at the time of such application the PROMISSORY NOTES or other VOUCHERS held by them.—Dated this 19th day of February 1880.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

JUST RECEIVED.
FLORENTINE ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
ALL BRISTLES.

POSITIVELY RELIEVE NERVOUS AND BILIOUS HEADACHES IN FIVE MINUTES !!!

THE Right Honourable W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., has written upon their merits, and has added them to his Toilet Requisites.
In use by their ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
"I have never known them to fail in relieving a bad headache."
"Honourable Mrs. Lock has been CURED of painful headaches in from two to three minutes by brushing her head with a pair of F. E. Hair Brushes."

AGENTS,
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.	Prices with Postage. Rs. a.
Strahan's Grand Annual for the Young	3 12	4 2
The Boys' Own Annual	4 4	4 12
Sport in many Lands, by the Old Shikarry	4 4	4 12
The Forest and Field, by do do	2 0	2 4
Currie's Law Examination Manual—Catechism of Acts with the latest amendments, 2nd edn. 1880	5 0	5 4
The Law of Offences and Criminal Procedure, by T. Weir	7 8	7 14
The Pocket Code of Civil Procedure with the Mufassal Small Cause Court Act, Registration and Limitation Acts, with the latest Amendments	2 0	2 4
Dewey's Common Sense Management of the Stomach	1 8	1 10
Nettleship's Students' Guide to Diseases of the Eye	4 4	4 8
Berne's Manual for Midwives	3 4	3 6
Milne's Principles and Practice of Midwifery	6 4	6 8
Gant's Science and Practice of Surgery, 2 v.le., 2nd edition	18 0	19 0
Goodeve's Hints on Children in India	6 0	6 4
Pharmacographia—A History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin met with in Great Britain and British India, by Flueckiger and Hanbury, 2nd edition, 1879	12 0	12 12
Carter's Eyesight, Good and Bad, 1880	3 4	3 8
The Amateur Mechanics' Workshop	3 8	3 12
The Lathe as It Is Used	9 0	9 4
Northcott's Lathes and Turning	10 0	10 8
Electro-plating, including the practise of Electrotyping, by J. W. Urquhart	2 12	3 0
Sizing and Mildew in Cotton Goods, by Davis	8 8	8 14
Ashenhurst's Weaving and Designing of Textile Fabrics	12 0	12 8
Murray's Handbook of Southern Germany, Austria, &c.	5 0	5 4
The Serpent Charmer, by Louis Rousselet	3 12	4 0
The Return of the Native, by T. Hardy	3 0	3 4
Ballantine's Midnight Marches through Persia	7 0	7 8
Gregory's Animal Magnetism	3 0	3 4
The Devil's Chain, by E. Jenkins	0 14	1
Clarke's English translation of the Rustan of Sadi	17 0	17 12
Wilkinson's English translation of the Anwari Suhaili	22 8	23 4
The Serpent-Charmer, by Mrs. Molesworth	2 4	2 6
Chit Chat, by Puck	1 8	1 10
Biographies of the Great Artists—Hogarth	1 12	1 14
Gregory's British Diplomatists	3 0	3 4
Jesus of Nazareth—Embracing a Sketch of Jewish History to the Time of its Birth by E. Gow	3 0	3 4
The Home Life of the Prince Consort, by Charles Bullock	1 4	1 6
The Lobb of Lon, by E. Arnold	4 8	4 14
Adventures in many Lands, by P. Gilmore	2 12	3 0
Every Boys' Annual for 1880	3 8	3 14
,, Girls ,,	3 8	3 14
Swinburne's Study of Shakespeare	4 4	4 8
Russell's My Diary in India	3 12	3 0

AT REDUCED PRICES.
READY FOR DELIVERY POST FREE.

Cornhill's Magazine for 1878	6 0
Knight's Gazette from July to December 1878	8 0
Leisure Hour from July 1878 to December 1879 (18 months)	5 0
Once a Week from July to December 1-79	3 0
Cassel's Family Magazine ,, ,,	2 0
Chambers' Journal ,, ,,	2 4
Argosy, Edited by Mrs. Wood ,, ,,	2 0
Good Words from January to June, 1879	2 0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine ,, ,,	3 8
Millinery and Dressmaker for 1879	2 0
London Journal ,, ,,	5 8
,, ,, from July to December, 1879	2 12

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1880.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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TELEPHONES AND MICROPHONES.

INVALUABLE FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, AND FACTORIES.

A pair of Improved Electric Magnetic Telephones, with 300 feet of double Wire	Rs. 50
One Electric Bell to call attention, with one Battery complete	,, 50
Microphones ; Sound Magnifiers, from	,, 10
Batteries for use with the Microphone	,, 10
Double Wire, silk covered, 25 feet long	,, 5
Telephones for use with Microphone	,, 30
One Telephone, one Microphone, one Battery and 25 feet of double Wire complete	,, 80

The Telephone and Microphone can be experimented with on our premises.

FULL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.

(AUX VILLES DE FRANCE)

NOW REMOVED TO

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

VISITING AND PROMENADE COSTUMES.

DINNER AND BALL DRESSES.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.

MOURNING DRESSES.

ALWAYS IN STOCK TRAVELLING COSTUMES READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR, OR MADE TO ORDER AT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,

MEIFFRE NEVEU & COMPANY,

(AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.)

PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE, EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Protected by Royal Letters patent, dated October 11th 1869.

V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne, 1869, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines, but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led Physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases. But in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of preparation have invariably produced.

BASE FRAUD AND PIRACY !!!

☞CAUTION—Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only Genuine). Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty. The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also Registered in the chief cities of the World. Vendors of the Fraudulent Imitation in the United Kingdom, India, China, or the Colonies will be prosecuted without further notice.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shootings of the Bowels, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases created by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable decrease of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish dep

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1880.

THE past week has witnessed a considerable increase in the extent of our export trade, the arrivals of new Linseed having begun to assume some importance, whilst the receipts of Cotton from up-country have been 6,000 bales more than last week, and 12,000 bales over the corresponding week last year. Henceforward every day must show a material enlargement of supplies, as there now can be no doubt that the comparatively poor outturn of Omrawuttee Cotton is quite exceptional, and that not only will other growths of the staple make up the deficiency, but that we shall in addition have large crops of Cereals at our disposal. To all present appearance, moreover, exports seem likely to have the favourable influence of a comparatively low level of exchange throughout the season, as, notwithstanding a large amount of paper having been negotiated lately, the value of the Rupee continues steadily to decline, and Silver seems to be as easily obtainable in London as when the price was 1d. per oz. higher. This will of course have the usual effect in restricting import business; in fact, the tendency in that direction is already apparent, so that what the general trade of the port gains on one side may be partially lost on the other. Money continues easy to a degree, rendering Government Paper and Joint Stock Shares firm. Freights by steamer are also somewhat better owing to the increased quantity of produce going forward.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 14th instant showed a reduction of 8½ lacs in the Cash Balance. This of itself would have had little importance, but arising as it did from an increase of 21½ lacs in Bills Discounted, it afforded undoubted evidence of increased movements in produce, and in all probability indicates the turn of the market in favour of a more active demand for money. At the moment the supply of funds in the hands of the Bank is sufficiently large to render any immediate advance in rates of discount improbable; but the requirements of our export trade must of necessity become larger day by day; whilst in Calcutta the tendency is upward, the Bank of Bengal having yesterday advanced their rates one per cent. all round, bringing them to a parity with the Bank of Bombay. In all probability, therefore, dearer money here is only a question of a few weeks, although there does not seem much likelihood of any extreme stringency in the market throughout the season.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding a large amount of private paper having been negotiated of late, sterling rates until just at the close have shown great weakness throughout, and a decline of fully ½ per cent. has been established during the week. Business for this mail opened on the basis of 1s. 8 3-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8¼d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but on Monday a decline of 1-32d. was established in the latter. On Tuesday no quotable change took place, but on Wednesday a further fall of 1-32d. took place all round. On Thursday, owing to Council drafts having only realised an average of 1s. 8d., or about 1-16d. under what was generally anticipated, an equivalent decline was made here both in Bank Bills and House Paper. To-day a somewhat firmer feeling has been established, partially owing to steadier accounts from Calcutta, but mainly perhaps from the previous decline having brought out a considerable amount of bills, and although Bank Bills are no higher, private paper has recovered 1-32d. from the lowest point, making closing rates:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-16d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·13¼ per rupee.

For future delivery the Banks during the early part of the week were keen buyers and unwilling sellers, but at the close they seem less anxious for bills, and are naming an advance of 1-16d. per rupee per month up to May.

As regards the future of the market it is particularly difficult at the moment to arrive at anything like a reliable opinion. Between now and the monsoon we must have a very large amount of produce to finance for, and Calcutta before long must have considerable demands from the Rice Ports to meet, irrespective of a large Seed trade of her own. Looking to this, and to the fact that the sales of German Silver are at an end, there is undoubtedly good reason for anticipating a recovery in the value of the Rupee. But, on the other hand, we have the Banks unusually well supplied with funds to start with; an active import trade; large Council drawings; and what is still more noticeable, apparently as liberal a supply of Silver in the London market at the present quotation of 52d. per oz., as when the price was 53d. To assess the due weight to attach to these respective contending influences is almost impossible, but a very general idea appears to prevail that the steady decline of the past two months is bringing us very close to, if we have not already reached the turning point, and whether this view may or may not prove correct, merchants will, we think, be safer in the long run to cover their purchases of produce as they go, from day to day. It may be that a large proportion of the season's business has already been discounted in anticipation, and there can, we think, be little doubt that the forward sale of private paper have latterly been unusually large, but the hardening point, if such there be, can scarcely be expected until the Cash is actually required against these operations.

Bank Bills on demand, 1s. 8d.; 3 months' sight, 1s. 8¼d.
Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d.; 4 months' sight, 1s. 8 5-16d.
Documents, 4 months' sight, 1s. 8 5-16d.
Francs, 4 months' sight, 2·13¼ per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand, 1s. 8d.; 3 months' sight, 1s. 8¼d.
Credits, 3 months' sight, 1s. 8 9-32d.
Documents, 3 months' sight, 1s. 8 5-16d.
Francs, 3 months' sight 2·13¼ per rupee.

premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount nominal.

On China, the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 221 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Notwithstanding the downward course of Exchange, the market throughout has shown remarkable steadiness, and rates have not fluctuated widely during the week. We quote at the close:—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 7-16 to ½.

SHARES.—The market, on the whole, has been fairly steady, but as usual with the close approach of the busy season, transactions have not been numerous. In *Bank* shares the only movement is in Bank of Bombay which have declined 1½ per cent., closing at Rs. 677½. Agra are unchanged at Rs. 12¼, and National at Rs. 106. In *Land* Companies the only alteration to notice is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba which now stand at Rs. 975. For *Press* Companies the enquiry has been limited in the extreme, and we have merely to notice a decline of Rs. 15 in Bellary. *Spinning* and *Weaving* Mill shares are slightly irregular, but, as a rule, values have tended higher owing to the decline in Cotton latterly whilst Yarns have been improving. We quote an advance of Rs. 15 in Alliance and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5 in Empress, Hindustan, Morarjee Goculdas, and Oriental, and Rs. 2½ in Dharumsey. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 20 in Sholapore, and Rs. 10 in Khandeish and Madras United. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies we have to note a decline of Rs. 15 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company, and Rs. 10 in Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee.

PIECE-GOODS.—Under the influence of higher prices from Manchester, and declining exchange, we have again had a very firm market throughout the week, and dealers have succeeded in establishing an advance of about 2 to 3 annas per piece all round. Up-country buyers, however, follow the rise with reluctance, and the estimated clearances of the week are only about 2,500 packages; nor have the transactions to arrive been large, the disparity existing betwixt first cost and rupee rates rendering dealers more disposed to hold on to existing stocks than to sell and replace at the difference. Supplies on the spot are small and to arrive very moderate, whilst the consumption is undoubtedly on a very liberal scale. Prospects, therefore, are still in favour of higher prices, unless a decided reaction occurs in Manchester, of which at the moment there seems little probability.

TWIST.—A large business has again been done in English Yarns at a further advance of ¼ to ½ anna per lb. At the close the enquiry is perhaps a shade less active, but stocks are light, and holders by no means disposed to abate anything of their demands. *Local* Yarns are strong with a further improvement of ¼ anna per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* is firm at an advance of As. 8 per cwt., but transactions during the week have only been moderate. Stocks are light. In *Yellow Metal* only a small business has been passing of late, but an advance of As. 8 per cwt. must be quoted, at which the market closes firm. *Iron* continues firm, but sales on the spot have been moderate, and there is no quotable change in prices.

COALS.—There are still practically no sellers of cargoes to arrive, and prices are accordingly to some extent nominal at Rs. 19½ for Davisons, Rs. 20 for Cardiff, and Rs. 19½ for Laird's Welsh Hartley by steamer. On the Bunder, the Stock is large and increasing, but being nearly all in the hands of the dealers, prices are more firmly supported than would otherwise be the case.

COTTON.—Following the somewhat changeful character of the telegraphic advices received from Liverpool, we have had alternately excited and depressed markets since the mail left with daily, and in some cases almost hourly, fluctuations in prices. Last mail day a very active demand prevailed, and an advance of Rs. 5 per candy was established, only, however, to be lost again on Monday; and on Tuesday a further decline of Rs. 3 took place. On Wednesday, we opened with a recovery of Rs. 4, but Rs. 2 of this was afterwards lost; and again on Thursday a further advance of Rs. 2 was asked in the morning, but not only was this lost but an additional fall of like extent was established; and to-day the feeling has been extremely dull with a drop of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The net of result of all these movements is that we close with a decline on the week of Rs. 5 per candy in Oomra and Dholleras, and Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per candy in Broach, which, with the decline which has taken place at the same time in Exchange, represents about 5/32d. to 3/16d. per lb. As usual in irregular markets, the transactions during the week have been large, probably not less than 25,000 bales for the week in Bombay alone, but this has not all been for export, a considerable proportion being merely local speculation.

As will be seen from the subjoined figures the arrivals from up-country are rapidly increasing, and it seems now almost a certainty that any deficiency in the yield of Omrawuttee will be made up by Broach and Dhollera, both of which promise to be large crops. The high range of prices now ruling will probably attract all available supplies to market before the monsoon, and we are now inclined to consider 700,000 bales as the probable clearances for the season, a comparatively moderate estimate.

The quality of Omrawuttee is steadily improving, and Broach and Dhollera are perhaps as good as anything we have ever had of these growths.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total for the Week	34,296	22,130	35,458
Since 1st Sept.	272,998	180,635	290,018
Since 1st Jan.....	155,004	108,114	191,581

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last Mail have been 28,123 bales, making 93,304 bales since 1st January against 55,481 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra, February delivery	Rs. 248	= 6 13/32d.
F.G.F. do. do. "	" 243	= 6 9/32d.
G.F. do. do. "	" 238	= 6 5/32d.
Good do. March "	" 247	= 6¼d.
F.G.F. do. do. "	" 242	= 6¼d.
G.F. do. do. "	" 237	= 6¼d.
Good Hingunghaut, Ready	" 256	= 6 19/32d.
" Broach February, delivery	" 259	= 6 11/16d.
" Broach, March "	" 258	= 6 21/32d.
" Dhollera, April "	" 245	= 6 11/32d.
F.G.F. do. do. "	" 238	= 6 3/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—The demand has been decidedly less active of late, but owing to the decline in Exchange the previous price of Rs. 6-12 per cwt is still supported. In *Rapeseed* there is nothing whatever doing and quotations are quite nominal. Of *Gingelly* supplies are rapidly falling off, and prices are hardening in consequence. We quote:—White, Rs. 42½ to Rs. 43½; Mixed, Rs. 40 to Rs. 41½; Red, Rs. 39 to Rs. 42 per candy.

WHEAT.—A few small purchases are reported of Best White at Rs. 38 per candy, but supplies are too limited to admit of business of any importance.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-0-6
Carolus	" 224
Mexican Dollars.....	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces.....	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-5-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch.....	" 19-7-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch.....	" 19-7-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-8-6
Pekin Gold Bars.....	" 18-15-0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 14th Feb. 1880.
Open 1,275¾ miles.

	R.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,59,659	0	0
Merchandise	4,93,692	0	0
Telegraph	1,361	0	0
Total Rs.....	6,54,712	0	0
Corresponding week last year, or en 1,268¼ miles ..... Total Rs.....	6,32,972	9	6
Increase	21,739	6	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. JAMES GROVE, 817 tons, Captain T. Darley, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE S. S. HELSTON, 1 020 tons, Captain E. Gardin, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE S. S. POTOMAC, 1,198 tons, Captain T. B. Watson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076 tons, Captain H. G. Sanders, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. MARY LOUISA, 1,287 tons, Captain A. E. Mace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (14th Jan.), with four deck passengers and 2,400 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. EUXINE, 977 tons, Captain J. B. Peters, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Tyne (3rd Jan.) via Aden. She discharged her cargo of coals at Aden, and came in Bombay harbour in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

THE BARQUE HAMODY, 710 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Rangoon (14th January), with a cargo of 6,969 bags rice, 1,175 packages gunnies, 20 cases goorsaoo, and 9 packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.

THE S. S. WIMBLEDON, 957 tons, Captain G. W. Watson, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Kurrachee, for water and coal. She is bound for Elephant Point. She brought Mr. William Watson and 13 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Elephant Point.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MALDA, 1,269 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. R.S. Graves, 33rd Regiment, Mr. J. Dunlop, Dr. Cruikshank, one Sergt. Major, one Apothecary, 66 invalid, 7 women, 12 children, 6 followers, 31 dooly bearers, and 41 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. BURMA, 675 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, will sail to-day for Kuttywar Coast and Korrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Captain F. Gallaway, Mr. H. M. Hemett, Captain Walcott, Miss Walcott, and Mr. D. E. Ballard. For Cutch—Mr. G. V. Jobi; and for Coast ports 131 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Hamoody	Nacoda	Rangoon, Jan 14.
	Wimbledon (s)	Watson	Kurrachee.
	Euxine(s).....	Peters	Tyne, Jan 3.
20	Mary Louisa (s)....	Mace	Liverpool, Jan 14.
	Malda (s)	Smith.....	Calcutta, Jan 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Athena(s).....	Corkery	Genoa and Marseilles.
20	Henry Holckaw(s).	Dixon	P Guit via Kurrachee.
	Wimbledon (s)	Watson	Elephant Point.
	James Groves (s) ...	Darley	Akyab.
	Pot mac (s).....	Watson	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Helvon, Gardin, to Elephant Point.
Steamer Lumley Castle, Sanders, to Trieste.
Steamer Burma, Allen, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

The steamer Euxine, to Havre, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—51 cases gingerwine and 5 cases whiskey, Edeljee Bazonjee.
City of Baltimore s—45 cases sheet iron, Edward, Bates and Co; 25 casks salamoniac, Tezpall Cuma.

FROM LONDON.

Vespasian s—2 casks chinsware, King, King and Co.
Ocean King s—2 cases cotton ball thread, Abdoolhoosein Tyebally; 150 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 70 packages hardware, Abdoolcadur Habuthboy.
Gwalior s—11 bales printing paper, The *Bombay Gazette*.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Francosia s—51 bales hemp, Jumnadass Mathuradass.
Patamax s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
City of Baltimore s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 250 bales cotton, P of, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, P Chrystal and Co; 120 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Orches s—30 bales wool, N Sorabjee and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Rolli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales wool, Luckmidass Walljee; 255 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Spearman s—501 cwts turmeric, Thos H Moore and Co.
Ocean King s—411 cwts cardamoms, Dwarkadass Vasonjee; 200 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Bokhara's—13¾ cwt soithanum, Maneck Luckmussa; 3 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 192 cwts ivory, Ezmail Nansee; 116 bales a-nna, 32 bales coir yarn, 125 packages coffee, 4 cases cardamoms 307 packages ginger, and 8 bales carpets, P and O S N Co; 1¼ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 10 cwts ivory, Abdoolreman Ahmed 2½ cwts gum, Curim Fuckerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Arago s—109 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 80 cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co.
Euxine s—163 packages oil, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co; 700 bales cotton, E Sanquet and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 203 cwt buffalo horns, Geo Lockhart and Co; 550 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
City of Baltimore s—259 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—843 bags gingelly seed, 1,891 bags coffee, 148 bales cotton, and 10 bags shelled nutmegs, 59 packages cinamon and 1 case cardamoms, P and O S N Co.
Czar s—250 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 285 cwts gingelly seed, W M Bell; 75 cwts castor seed, and 120 cwts gingelly seed; Erwt, Latham and Co.
Borrowdale s—753 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vespesian s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 250 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
Timavo s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Venetia s—300 bales cotton, 228 packages coffee, and 10 bales hides, P and O S N Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Timavo s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Venetia s—750 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2 cases cigars and 3 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Vespasian s—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Venetia s—185 bales cotton and 50 bundles cinamon, P and O S N Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Venetia s—200 bags pepper, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara s—13 packages silk, David Sassoon and Co; 13 cwts patch leaves, 3 cwts vermillion, 3 cwts cubebs and 6 cwts nissotur, C M Misree; 1 bundle shawls, Hajee Atawola.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—19 cases fi hmaws and sharkfins, Hajee Fazulla Khakey; 57 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 69 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 16 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 98 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 30 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 78 bales twist, S N Pulatee; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 76 bales twist, Tate and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 21.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

395—Hearn, C and L—The G I P Ry Co vs Radhakisson Khoosaldass and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Small Cause Court.

25,320-79—H W Payne—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Muljee Canjee—Rimington, H, C and B.

Appeal.

403—Crawford and B—J A Baumbach and others vs S L Macnaghten—Rimington, H, C and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

LONG CAUSES.

367-79—Prescot and W—Gopaldass Madhowdass vs Pandoorung Balibhadra and others—Shapurjee and T and S and F—Part heard.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dharrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Ecclesiastical Matter.

In the goods, chattles credits, and effects of Hanumun Bu awan, deceased—J Gopal Chotooial Bussawan vs Casibai widow, by her Guardian Bechersing Sobhasing—M H Khan—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Ladoo Naikeen Mulpikarin, deceased—Smith and F—Rawbai, widow of the late Baboo Pandoo, and Chubildas Vulubdas, applicants—Soka Naikeen Caueatrix—Balkristna and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Cross, 2nd Lieut, 12th Lancers, on leave.

FEBRUARY 20.

Tandy, Captain, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, from Satara.
Gillespie, Lieut Col, Asst Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Fortescue, Lieut, 17th Lancers, on leave, to Mhow.
Lamb, Inst Vet surg, on duty, to Rajkote.

FEBRUARY 20.

Needl, Lieut, 17th Lancers, on leave, to Mhow.
Gaye, Surg Major, on leave, to Bangalore.
Tandy, Captain, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, to Lahore.
Jervis, Captain, R A, on duty, to Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 20th February, 1880.

1 All members of the Corps are requested to attend the inspection parade this evening (Saturday). The Corps will assemble at 4-30 p.m. opposite the Gymkhana. Full dress to be worn. Members are specially requested to be punctual. Recruits who have not received Full Dress uniform are requested to turn out in white uniform with helmet, arms and accoutrements.

2 The examination for Officers and N O Officers for proficiency certificates will take place on Monday, 23rd inst, opposite the Quarter Guard of the Marine Battalion at 6-45 a.m. The following Officers and N C Officers are requested to attend at that hour and place:—Major the Hon L Bayley, Major F Hore, Capt G Noble, Lieuts Little, A V Frere and W J Koss, Serjts Thomson, Singlgrove, Smith, Greaves and Thomas and any other Serjts desirous of being examined.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1. HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—Outward Mails from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3, 4 GENERAL SUMMARY—The Stoppage of Productive Public Works.
5. The War—The Madras Command—The Rumpa Rebellian—Chendriah Beheaded.
6. Notes from Belgaum—The Insolvency of Finlay, Scott and Co.—Some Serious Reflections by a Political Orphan.
7, 8, AFGHANISTAN.
9. Interesting Remin'scences—The Naga Expedition.
10, 11 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Sir Richard Temple at Kurrachee—Sir Frederick Haines—The Troops.
12. Departure of the Troopship Serapis—The Bombay Races.
13. The Bombay Gymkhana.
14. LEADING ARTICLE—The Policy of Ceding Herat to Persia.
15. LEADING ARTICLES—Indian Finances—Our Afghan Policy.
16. LEADING ARTICLE—The Wynaad Gold Fields.
17. LEADING ARTICLE—Famine Administration at Hyderabad.
18. LEADING ARTICLES—The Education Department—The Pension System of the Native Army.
19. LEADING ARTICLES—The Marine Survey Department—The Last Nihilist Outrage
19. A Dispute as to Leadership in the Kapole Bania Caste—The Field Day at Poona.
20. Bombay Municipal Corporation—CORRESPONDENCE—Mr. Chatfield's Young Lions.
21. The Ajanta Paintings—An Institution for the Native Army—Brahminism.
22. Military Queries to be Solved—First Class Men—Campaign Fiction—Heroes.
23. The Calcutta Billiard Tournament—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA—Interesting Statistics from Madras.
24. CENTRAL PROVINCES—BERMA—N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—More Dacoities in Oudh.
25. GENERAL NOTES—Some Facts about the Indian Army.
25. OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay GovernmentOrders—Government of India Orders.
26. BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE MONEY MARKET.
27. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
28. ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

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AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

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His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

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Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

APPLEBY—February 12th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. A. Dawkins Appleby, Post Master, of a son.
BALDREY—February 12th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. Robt. Baldrey, Government Lithographer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARDEW—HARTLEY—February 14th, at Calcutta, Henry Masters, son of the Rev. John Hayden Cardew, of Cheltenham, to Beatrice Mary, daughter of Charles James Hartley, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

LAST week Professor Wordsworth climbed a lofty hill-top, and falling into a trance saw a vision of the Bombay Educational Department in "its internal economy" and in "its relations to the world outside." Every one knows from his published account of the vision what streamed before his gaze; but before the event passes from our thoughts into the domain of history it may be well to point out a remarkable parallel which exists between the Professor and the prophet Balaam. The Professor's descriptive letter opens with such intense regret and unutterable emotion at the castigation inflicted upon a certain writer in the columns of a contemporary and upon others of his clique who have for some time past been making themselves conspicuous, that the reader naturally concludes that the prophet—we mean the Professor—is about to take up the parable and turn it against the flagellants themselves,—a diversion, doubtless, that would have presented many scenes of thrilling dramatic interest. A logical mind at all events would expect the Professor to justify his emotion by supporting with the lucidity and charm of style of which he is a master, the theses propounded by the writer he comes forward to protect, viz., that ordinary civilians really are contemptuously indifferent to education except when examiner's fees are to be pocketed; and, secondly, that it has long been an indisputable truth to the ripest scholastic minds that none but first-class graduates should be appointed college tutors. Whether, indeed, owing to the loftiness of the hill-top on which the Professor was standing, the vision passed below him more as a luminous haze than as a sharply outlined pageant, we are unable to say. But certain it is that after foreshadowing bitter curses against the whole race of ordinary civilians and of the critics of hard-and-fast rules, the Professor in the trance itself blesses them altogether. Instead of backing up his protegé he abandons in turn every one of his positions, and as for Mr. Chatfield and his administration he positively kicks him downstairs, though with such infinite grace that you think at first he is helping him up. The unprovoked attack on the civilians he characterises as irritating and unjust, and he concedes abundantly to the critics that no hard-and-fast rule is in the least necessary, either at Oxford or in Bombay, though the prescription of a hard-and-fast rule is the only thing in the article worth noticing. What, then, is the cause of Mr. Wordsworth's profound emotion, which seems to lie too deep for tears and—to judge from the end of his letter—even for silence itself? The spirited and crushing retorts which have been made by civilians, headmasters, and others have in every instance been made in self-defence. Surely it is hardly reasonable in the Professor to expect the majority of mankind, including even ordinary civilians, to be so schooled in the "prudent management of life" as to take the sneers of a bumptious and inexperienced young man with contemptuous indifference. An assailant of this kind courts rough treatment; and in this instance he has got it, and if he is not stupid, as well as conceited, he will probably be the better for it. The storm of personal debate is doubtless a sad nuisance to the leisured few who are enamoured of the cool and sequestered vale of life; but mankind at large will not easily be persuaded that tempests are not frequently quite as beneficial in the moral as in the physical world. But the declaration of war in our contemporary's leader was not the challenge of one pert young man who might have been cuffed all round and then put on one side to cool, but of a clique of men who wish to make the Educational Department an Oxford preserve. Even Mr. Wordsworth himself evinces something of this narrow spirit when he writes as if Oxford men, with perhaps now and then a Cambridge wrangler for Mathematics, were the only possible candidates for Indian tutorships, and London, Dublin, and Edinburgh men were not worth considering.

There is a narrowness in such a notion
That makes us wish he'd change his lakes for ocean.

We cannot, therefore, feel any regret that the present discussions have been personal. In the interests of the Educational Department itself it was necessary that this sort of cliquism should be brought to the test of public criticism; and ridicule and satire are generally the best means of enlightening a clique as to its real merits and ultimately of infusing into its members a broader and more sympathetic spirit.

But is there not another note in Professor Wordsworth's vision of the Educational Department which may account for some of the emotion which has escaped him? We refer to his somewhat lengthy contradiction that he officiated as a headmaster—a position which he describes as being at present a "singularly unenviable one" and which, he adds, is generally not the best preparation for the work of a professor, because it leaves too little leisure for reading. Mr. Wordsworth disavows, it is true, any foolish prejudice against the office or title of a schoolmaster; but when he tells us that he could not himself have been successful in a headmastership because he did not possess a "very unusual combination of practical and mental aptitudes," he is virtually fostering the prejudice he condemns. It is impossible not to see that Mr. Wordsworth almost winces at the reminder that his first appointment was that of Head of the Elphinstone High School, and thinks it necessary to explain the fact away. No stronger illustration of the class-spirit we condemned could be imagined. The sooner Government and Mr. Chatfield explore the causes which have rendered these important offices, requiring such an "unusual combination of aptitudes" and on which so much of the efficiency of public instruction depends, to be not only "singularly unenviable," but even something to be ashamed of, the better for the future of education. Mr. Wordsworth assumes that any man of ordinary culture (say, a third-class man provided he is not of the type of Archbishop Thompson, Cardinal Newman, and Mr. Ruskin) is fit for a schoolmaster so long as he has administrative ability. How would his notion be received at the public schools of England? And how are the High Schools of India likely to prosper if this mischievous belief is to prevail that schoolmasters need not be men of high cultivation and are debarred from the privilege of attaining to it by the onerous nature of their school duties? If this sort of spirit has been prevalent in the Educational Department, as we are informed it has been for some years past, the position not of headmasters only but of the whole Department must at present be "a singularly unenviable one."

The truth is that no hard-and-fast rule is either practicable or necessary. Mr. Wordsworth himself widens the proposal so as to include second-class Oxford men, and makes other admissions regarding third-class men, and the claims of certain head-masters now in the Department. But why stop there? Why confine public service in India to men of any one University or of any one pattern? Neither the Empire in general nor the Educational Department has been built up in that spirit. The only rule required is that no one should be appointed to a professorship, headmastership, or to any other educational appointment unless he has been clearly ascertained to be competent, intellectually and morally, for its duties. The competency of a man may be ascertained in various ways, by a man's University degree, by the verdict of his college (often a necessary corrective of the University's formal decision about him), and by a man's actual performances in the work of education itself. No wise administrator can safely afford to ignore any one of these tests in disposing of the educational patronage entrusted to him.

A curious commentary on the remark of Mr. Stanhope at Hackney—"we have extended the policy of decentralization in India"—is the following taken from the speech of Sir Ashley Eden at the dinner of the Trades Association at Calcutta a week or two ago. He said:—"Never at any time has the financial position of Bengal been so good as it is now; every branch of revenue has increased beyond all expectation, and I have ample means now in hand to enable me to offer a substantial guarantee for the interest on capital enough to cover Bengal with a network of railways. * * * * But unfortunately I am not in a position to spend a penny on new productive public works. And the construction of railways, though they are shown by experience to be profitable and successful in Bengal, both directly and indirectly, is practically at a standstill, and we are making no greater progress in opening out the country by railways and canals than we were twenty years ago." It will be remembered that an exhaustive policy of decentralization was enunciated in the Financial Statement of 1877-78, when after calling attention to the "development recently given to the financial responsibilities of the local Government," it was stated, "that the urgency for this is greater, now that the Government of India has declared its intention of applying the funds at its disposal for providing protection against famine to works to be carried out through the agency of the local Governments." But the very next year the Government "thinks it necessary to direct that no new work estimated to cost more than Rs. 2,500 shall be commenced" by any local Government without the sanction of the Government of India. We have no wish to criticize the past acts of Government in this respect, but we do urge that if the present financial position of Government is anything

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

RUMOURS OF FIGHTING IMMINENT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

There are rumours of fighting being imminent near Istalif between the adherents of the British Government and some two thousand men of Ghulam Kadir's party.

KABUL, Feb. 19.—A convoy of sick and wounded British soldiers left on the 16th for India. Small parties of British and native soldiers will be despatched regularly every other day. Supplies are being brought in greater quantities.

The weather is slightly warmer during the day, but several degrees of frost still prevail at night.

The 3rd B. C. are expected to arrive on the 20th, the 5th Punjab Cavalry leaving on the 21st. The fortifications are progressing rapidly.

All stores of grain and forage now being brought in are placed in the Bala Hissar.

General Bright is encamped at Maz Tigri. Supplies are plentiful and the people are friendly, while the Governor of Lughman is giving every assistance.

The rumours of Abdurrahman Khan having crossed the Oxus are still unauthenticated.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KABUL INTELLIGENCE.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 20.

KABUL, Feb.17.—Mahomed Isa Khan, Mahomed Sawar Khan, and Mahomed Azz Khan, with a Turkoman force, strength unknown, left Bokhara and reached Akocha town, in Afghan Turkistan, 42 miles from Balkh. Abdul Rahman is also reported to have arrived there.

The Usbegs are giving Gholam Hyder revenue willingly.

Mahomed Hoosein Khan and Takir Khan have returned.

Balakijan men were seen proceeding on to Logar with Enfield rifles, which they are said to have in from the Chardah Valley at twenty rupees a piece.

Pneumonia is on the decrease. The cases which lately occurred are of a much milder form.

Mahomed Hassan Khan Logari, who has not met with much success, is persuading the Ghilzais to join him.

News of Abdul Rahman's probable arrival at Kabul has struck consternation into some of the Sirdars. They are said to be taking counsel whether they had not better bolt. Abdul Rahman, who was sent after Sirdar Isa Khan, has brought him to Mazari Shareef, where the former chief was at, to despatch this information.

KANDAHAR, Feb. 17.—Major St. John leaves to-day for Calcutta and returns here on the 15th proximo, in time to advance on Ghazni.

The city and district are quiet. The weather is unsettled and severe.

QUARRELLING AMONG THE FACTIONS IN KOHISTAN.

KABUL, Feb. 18.—The factions in Kohistan are quarrelling among each other. Syed Mir Khan shut himself up in Fort Sorabkhan, and was besieged therein by a force led by Mir Butcha's father-in-law yesterday. Several men were killed and wounded on both sides. Our Governor, Shahbaz Khan, ordered two hundred men to assist in the attack.

SICK CONVOYS FOR INDIA.

Our sick convoys are now going regularly to India; the European and Native field hospitals are being first cleared. Thirty Europeans started on Monday and fifty natives start to-day; similar batches leave every other day. The numbers of sick and wounded Europeans now are 250; natives, 335; and followers, 203. There are 168 cases of chest disease including pneumonia.

COMPLIMENTARY GENERAL ORDER.

KABUL, Feb. 19.—General Roberts issued a complimentary order regarding the services of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 14th Bengal Lancers while under his command, as they are about to return to India.

JALLALABAD, Feb. 18.—The news received from Lughman states that a force consisting of four guns, one squadron Cavalry, eight hundred men of Infantry, and a company of Sappers and Miners crossed the Kabul river on the 14th and 15th inst., and marched through Charbagh and Kagai to Mandrawar. The force was to be moved to Tigri on the 16th inst. No opposition of any sort has taken place.

TREASURE FOR KABUL.

Six lakhs of treasure for Kabul passed through here yesterday. One thousand mules and ponies have arrived from Peshawur, all in capital condition.

THE WYNAAD GOLD FIELDS.

MADRAS, FEB. 20.

The enquiries from England for land in the gold districts are very considerable.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JEBB.

MADRAS, FEB. 20.

Brigadier General Jebb, Adjutant General of the Madras Army, died last night of Bright's disease after one month's illness.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ST. PETERSBURG TRAGEDY.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 19.

Further investigations have discovered the the mine under the Winter Palace was fired by means of electricity. The Imperial family were actually entering the dining saloon when the explosion took place. The servants occupied in the saloon at the time received serious injuries. Several arrests of residents in the Palace have been made, and a strict investigation into the plot has been instituted.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	6.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8d.
4 per cent. Paper	77⅛
4½ do. do.	84½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52 3-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,400,000
Bills Discounted	£18,200,000
Bullion	£28,300,000

Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 49¼ per cent.

Departure.—Swaledale.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 20, 12-15 a.m.

Mail Steamer Khedive from Aden arrived.

MADRAS, FEB. 20, 2-25 p.m.

Mail for Manilla leaves Hongkong noon to-morrow.

WE beg to draw the attention of our readers to the admirable means being taken at the Colaba Church for the raising of funds for the distress which at present prevails in Ireland. At the services to-morrow special collections will be made in aid of this fund, so that many who are able to give but their mite will thus have an opportunity, which they otherwise would not have, of showing their sympathy with the suffering poor in Ireland. We commend the idea to the clergymen and deacons of the several places of worship in town; for we have no doubt that by this means a very considerable sum might be raised.

It is stated from Kandahar that orders have been received there for the troops under Sir Donald Stewart to advance on Ghazni early in March.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* published last night contains the whole of the debates on the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill.

MAJOR GOLDIE, Assistant Adjutant General, head-quarters, is mentioned as the probable successor to Colonel Preston, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, on the latter officer leaving for England early in March.

GENERAL DAUD SHAH arrived at Lahore on Wednesday, accompanied by Captain Conolly.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN leaves Lahore for Afghanistan on the 22nd inst. *en route* visiting the Maharaja of Cashmir at Jammu, whence he proceeds direct to Peshawur, arriving there on the 25th instant.

IT is reported that the Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten will take leave to England at the end of March.

WE are informed that the Tenasserim, with H. E. the Governor on board, cannot arrive before Sunday, the 22nd instant.

THE *Pioneer* explains the object of the Government in sending Mr. Lepel Griffin and his large staff to Kabul by "the reflection that the chief political task before the Government now is the practical development of that policy of partition which common sense has shown, for a long time past, to be the only possible solution of the problems in Afghanistan that are pressing for settlement." It is a foregone conclusion, he thinks, that the west of Afghanistan will be permanently separated from the Kabul district; and he adds:—"The Government has reason enough for wanting to have a political officer of standing at the most advanced post of observation. Some time—some months even—may elapse before, even with his help, it will be enable to present a complete programme of the partition; but this delay would not matter so much if the outlines and principles of its action were once laid down. There is no reason why a distinct declaration of policy should await the preparation of its final details. But, of course, the supreme authorities of the Empire must have the privilege of enunciating this. The silence of the Government of India may well be put down to the fault of persons far away from the Viceroy's council chamber."

YAKUB KHAN'S being domiciled in comfortable quarters at a hill station does not meet with the approval of the Allahabad paper, which thinks his conduct towards us in the capacity of Amir does not justify his being made a pet of by the Indian Government. It writes:—On the face of the situation, one does not see much to applaud in the arrangement by which Yakub Khan is to be sent, an honoured guest, to Mussurie. The detention at Meerut has always been regarded as a temporary expedient, and for this reason it committed the Government to nothing. For the time, the prisoner was under that polite restraint which ought always to be the leading idea in the treatment of any person—prince or subject—who is merely under trial. It was manifest, all the while, that if the results of the trial were unfavourable, Meerut could easily be regarded as a mere halting-place on the way to the ex-Amir's more permanent abode. Now, the results of the inquiry held before the Military Commission at Kabul have never been made public; but we all know they have been for a long time before the authorities, and by this time it is evident that any action taken in reference to Yakub, must be taken in view, not of that after consideration, of the case brought out on the Kabul trial. So the transfer of Yakub to Mussurie, to live in as comfortable and dignified a retreat as Government can procure for him, seems equivalent to a declaration that he stands acquitted of all culpability in connexion with the events of September. Can this be truly regarded as the fact, if, as there seems reason to believe, Yakub has been detected in correspondence with the Russians at a time subsequent to the treaty of Gundamuk? No doubt the Government of India is perfectly right in showing a forgiving spirit towards a princely prisoner, whose power for mischief, under any hypothesis, has passed away. But there is a gulf between the position of Yakub Khan and the position of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, to whom he naively compared himself; and there has not, so far, been a sufficiently marked difference in their treatment. Yakub should certainly not be made a martyr, but he should not be made a pet. These reflections present themselves to us with all the greater force, because we have latterly had reason to believe that Yakub's references to our late Envoy, on the subject of certain letters he received from the Russian Governor of Turkistan, must have been a pretence merely of fidelity to the treaty of Gundamuk. It remains unnecessary to go all lengths, and assume him to have been guiltily cognizant of the work on which his apparently mutinous troops were engaged at the time of the massacre but closely as the secret of the discoveries made by the Kabul Commission has been kept, enough has leaked out to show that Yakoob did not, to say the least, come off with flying colours. And no secret can be kept for ever; so it might be well to remember that the removal of our ex-ally to Mussurie will ultimately be considered by critics at home, in connexion with any revelations that may ultimately be forthcoming.

"AN Ordinary Civilian" asked us yesterday for a list of the things "P." wants, "if the world is large enough to contain such a list." The following extract from the *Indu Prakash* indicates one of the things still wanted. Unfortunately, however, someone else wants it too. "We have heard a strange report about the way in which Government intend disposing of the surplus amount of the money given some years ago by Mr. Premchund Roychund for the construction of the Bombay University Clock Tower. The surplus is said to amount to rupees fifty thousand, and it is generally known that Mr. Premchund has asked Government to return it to him. But Government, it is said, have resolved to lay it out in building a house for the use of the University Registrar in the compound of the University buildings. All sensible persons will, we venture to think, agree in holding that this resolution is simply absurd. The University Registrar has not so much of urgent work to do all the year round as to require him to reside near the University buildings. Nor do they require to be so closely watched by him. As to whether the surplus should or should not be returned to Mr. Premchund we say nothing, but surely a better method of employing it can be devised than that of spending it in the construction of a building for which there is not the least necessity."

THE Public Works Department at Calcutta has telegraphed to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, stating that the Governor of Madras has been requested, in his arrangements for the new train service, not to place Madras in a worse position than it is at present with regard to the receipt and despatch of mails to Bombay.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, after disposing of the question of "brimless caps," asks for the authoritative declaration of Government in regard to certain other equally important matters. It says the question of trousers *versus* pantaloons remains as yet undecided, though it involves the vital interests of 250 millions of the down-trodden people of India. No official ruling, either, has been issued on the subject of beards and moustaches, or the non-existence of these questions is eating into the vital of the nation, and what is the British Government doing? One hundred and fifty years of rule and such Imperial matters not settled as yet!"

THE *Pioneer's* contradiction of the reported death of General Tytler is rather vague. Our contemporary says:—"We are very glad to have some reason for believing that the rumour is unfounded."

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, the Burmese are making overtures towards the establishment of a better understanding with the Indian Government than has prevailed for some time past. No doubt the Government of India will be pleased to think that no fresh disturbances are likely to arise in that quarter; but after all that has passed, it will be clear that great caution will have to be exercised in restoring amicable relations. Our Allahabad contemporary has come to the conclusion that "it is very questionable whether amicable relations with Burmah are to be wished for; certainly, if such relations entail the establishment of a British Minister at Mandalay, we are better off while in the sulks."

THE sanitary report for the Punjab, for the week ended 17th January, states:—There was a slight decrease in the mortality of the province during the week under review, the total death-rate per mile 30·3 against 31·7. There was only one death registered under the head of cholera: it occurred in the village of Kai Tora, Police Station Morinda, District Umballa. From small-pox 123 deaths were registered, against 134 in the previous week. The district of Shahpur had the highest number of deaths, viz, 28. Jullundur district had 13, Hoshiarpur 12, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu 11 each, Jhelum 10. There were 15 other districts in which small-pox deaths were reported to have occurred, but in none of them did the number exceed 6. Under the head of fevers 7,736 deaths were registered, against 8,077 in the previous week. Pneumonia was fatally prevalent in the frontier cantonments of Edwardsabad and Dera Ismail Khan. In the former no less than 11 deaths from it were registered during the week under review, and in the latter 4.

THE criminal statistics contained in the report of the working of the Infanticide Act in the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the year 1878-79 show that there were 35 suspicious cases of infanticide, of which six were sent up for trial. In four of these, convictions were obtained against five persons. In two cases, against six persons, there were acquittals. The charges incurred amounted to Rs. 28,370-13-5.

ONE would almost imagine, says the local *Mail* of the 18th, that Madras was having monsoon weather again, for this morning it poured heavily for about two hours, the rain being accompanied by a smart thunder storm. We fancy that quite an inch of rain must have fallen. Mr. Pogson in his return, dated the 13th instant, reports the total quantity of rain collected since January 1st as 2·7 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·3 inch. It must now be very considerably above the average.

WE understand that Dr. H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., has placed in Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s hands for publication a work on the "Races of Afghanistan," which will be of the greatest interest and importance at the present time, as the information it contains is quite new.

HIS GRACE the Archbishop of Goa has been forbidden by medical authorities to leave Europe for another year, and his co-adjutor will not venture out of Portugal before his appointment is sanctioned by Parliament, which cannot be done for some months yet, and till then the Archdiocese will have perforce to remain without its pastor.

THE *Madras Mail* is not inclined to attach much importance to the rumour that the Duke of Buckingham is anxious to succeed Sir R. Temple as Governor of Bombay. It is not likely that the Duke would care to pass another five years in India, and if he wants to have an extra year's service in the country, the chances are that he would prefer to take it in Madras. It is difficult to account for Sir Richard Temple's sudden return to Bombay, says the same journal. The dissolution of Parliament is not likely to take place before the autumn, and at no time, we believe, has Sir Richard contemplated resigning the Governorship of Bombay before May.

A RANGOON correspondent writes:—Colonel Wheldon's enquiry into the Commissariat scandal is still going on, and new names are added to the list of delinquents every week. At this rate it must be some months before the military court of enquiry can complete its sittings.

THE hope is expressed from Rangoon that the Government do not mean indefinitely to shelve the Sittang Valley Railway line from this to Toungoo, where there will be no large navigable river to compete for the traffic, as is the case with the Prome line. The route from Rangoon to Younghoo has been surveyed, but owing to the financial pressure, we hear nothing more about it at present, and it takes almost as long to send troops there now from the capital of British Burmah, after we have had the place for a quarter of a century, as it would for Rangoon to get reinforcements from Bombay.

ALTHOUGH it is stated that no serious disturbance is anticipated, still there is an uneasy feeling amongst the colonists in New Zealand at the attitude of the natives. The negotiations with the Government have come to an end. Rewi has gone back to the interior, and has apparently ceased from all attempts to make any arrangement between the Government and the Kingites, while Tawhiao, the Maori King, remains in sulky seclusion. The Government have continued to augment the force of armed constabulary in the district, till now it amounts to upwards of 800 men. How the natives will act, is not known. Their leader is the well-known fanatic Te Whiti, but he has only a comparatively feeble following. Te Whiti says he will do nothing, but he professes himself confident that Divine power will in terpose to prevent the Europeans from taking possession of the plains.

THE WAR.

MAJOR CREAGH was decorated with the Victoria Cross last Wednesday by General Watson, commanding the Kuram division, in recognition of his gallant defence at Kam Daka on the 29th of April last.

THE Lahore paper understands that only a company of the 85th regiment remains at Thull; and that the rest of the troops were to start last Saturday for Chapri—the scene of the brutal murder of Captain Kinloch and Dr. Smyth. It has not been definitely settled to retain Thull as a permanent cantonment. General Watson, however, has ordered the immediate construction there, of a treasury building, a post office, and barracks.

HEAVY snow is reported to have fallen, and to continue falling, all over Khorassan from Candahar to Mach in the Bolan pass, also at Kelatinusseen Khair; this removes all anxiety as to the crops and spring forage.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* special correspondent telegraphs from Kandahar, February 13:—Orders have been received for the troops now stationed here under Sir Donald Steward to advance on Ghuzni early in March, the first brigade consisting of the 16th Rifles, 15th Sikhs and 25th with the 1st Punjab Cavalry and 11-11 mule battery. The whole under the command of Brigadier-General Barter will advance on Maruf, marching up the Argastan valley early in March, as soon as a brigade of Bombay troops, consisting of the 66th Foot, 1st and 19th Bombay Native Infantry, 3rd Sind Horse, and probably a battery of Artillery, shall have arrived here. The object of the move is to obtain supplies from the Argastan valley as well as that of the Suruk for the use of the main body on the march to Ghuzni. The 66th Foot, the 10th, 16th and 28th Bombay Native Infantry were expected at Sibi, the mouth of the Bolan Pass yesterday, and which is twenty-two miles from there; so it may be judged how soon a general advance will take place. C-2 Royal Artillery arrive at Sibi to-day; the 5th Bombay Native Infantry has occupied the new frontier posts at Thull and Harnai; the 2nd Sikhs left Kush Dil Khan in the Pishin valley for Kandahar yesterday, and should arrive here at the end of next week. The 19th Punjab Native Infantry are expected to start from Quetta for Candahar to-morrow. The weather just now is extremely severe here; it is snowing fast to-day.

THE following telegrams appear in the Lahore paper:—

KABUL, Feb. 14.

The Hindoos in the city say that Wali Mahomed has given them to understand that they are not at liberty to leave for India; he has pointed out the great uncertainty of another occupation of the city by Mahomed Jan's men, and urges that, as they were satisfied to remain here under Sheer Ali, so ought they to be under his governorship; and their departure would cause him harm and unpopularity in the city. At first about three hundred Hindoos desired to leave, but they were reassured by definitive preparations, and only a few want to go now. There are anxious to visit India for purposes of pooja and to look after their property, and they complain that any difficulty should be placed in the way of their so doing.

Captain Molloy of the 5th Goorkhas has arrived.

KABUL, Feb. 15.

It is reported that Abdul Rahman has arrived at Kandahar and that Mahomed Asum's son has got to Okcha. The Mustafi has not gone direct to Ghuzni, but to his home in Wardak, seven or eight kos therefrom.

The Mustafi Sirdar Habibulla Khan has been sent to Ghuzni to see Mahomed Jan. He is personally well-known to both Mahomed Jan and Muski Alam, but unless a free pardon is offered the former chief, it is thought, Mustafi's visit will be of no avail. The opinion among many in the city is that Mahomed Jan will hold out, making the return of Yakoob the condition of his submission, and that he is encouraged in this by the members of Yakoob's family; further that Ayoob Khan from Herat will join Abdul Rahman in Badakhanan and upholds the idea of the latter coming to Cabul to make submission. Gholam Hyder at Balkh has received presents from Abdul Rahman, and promises to confirm him as governor of that province. Asmatulla Khan has fled to the Kashmund mountains north of Lughman.

A draft of one hundred and eighty strong, under Major Hay, has arrived for the 4th Goorkhas. The first convoy of sick and wounded, whose departure was delayed on the 14th by snow, leaves to-morrow.

KABUL, Feb. 16.

Yesterday reports were received that Mir Agha Sahibzada Sameh Khan and Mir Nabi encountered Batcha-i-Ishan Mutkori, the Kohistan chief at Opsin on the 14th. Six of the latter's men were killed; fighting was still going on.

Reports from Baba Kushkar state that fighting is going on at Istalif between Wali Syad Khan and Sikundar Shah. The former has four hundred men, the latter a thousand. The Mustafi arrived at Beksumund, his fort, in Wardak, yesterday. Kotal-i-Takht and Kotal-i-Sufed Khak are held now by Argundeh men by order of Wali Mahomed, Mahomed Jan is in Katawaz, a district of the Ghilzai country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th February 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	29·995
Temperature of the Air	71·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	59·3
Relative humidity of Air	·735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8. 0·0	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	78·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	59·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N
Goverment of wind in 24 hours	204 miles

* From midnight to midnight

THE MARTYRS OF TANNA.

IN or about the year of our Lord 1321 four men suffered death for their religion at Tanna. As the Reformation did not take place for one hundred and twenty years after this Roman Catholics and Protestants may be supposed to have an equal interest in the event. We are indebted for an account of it to Orderic, a Franciscan friar who arrived in Tanna shortly after. Four minorites, whose names were Thomas of Tolentino, James of Padua, Peter of Siena, and Demetrius, a lay brother, were living in the house of a Nestorian, of which sect there were fifteen families in Tanna. On being brought before the Kazi, and questioned as to their belief, they stated that Christ was the very God, and one of them rashly replied that he believed Mahomet was the son of perdition, and was in hell with his father the devil. The end is easily foreseen. The people shouted out for their death. Tanna is a hot place, and they were first bound and exposed bare-headed (we all know what that means to a monk) in the sun from 9 till 3, the six hottest hours of the day. This had no effect. Then James of Padua was thrown twice into a fire. The result was the same. The ruler of the town then sent them away secretly to a suburb across the arm of the sea. This could not be far from that part where the railway bridge, from Salsette, now joins the mainland. But the Kazi persuaded the Melik or ruler to send men after them to kill them. Thomas, James, and Demetrius were beheaded. Peter, who had not been with the others, was next day tortured and cut asunder. On hearing of this massacre, the Emperor at Delhi, Muenus-ad-din Toghlak, sent for the Melik, and, upbraiding him for daring to inflict death on those whom God had twice preserved, ordered him to be executed.

It is very easy in this age of rosewater to say that they behaved imprudently, and courted martyrdom. The Great Mogul did not think so. The narrative is full of legend and miracle, but the air was dense with these articles of belief, and Thomas of Tolentino, if not a spectator, was certainly alive when the greatest wonder of the age is said to have taken place, to wit, the transmigration of the Holy House of Loretto from the shores of Palestine to very nearly his own door in 1294.

But divested of legend and superstition the facts remain the same. These Italian monks, to whom we owe the first seeds of the gospel in India* were the earliest Christian missionaries from Europe, of which we have any exact record. That the martyrdom took place, we think, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. Orderio mentions some facts about Tanna, casually, which must have astounded the Europe gentlemen of the fourteenth century. That there were flying foxes—that the rats there were so big that the cats could not kill them,—that ants and other vermin were fed by the charitable, and that there did not appear to be a nail or a piece of iron fastening in their boats. "He that is faith'ful in that which is least is faith'ful also in much."

Their bodies were buried at Supara, about four miles from Bassein, a place identified with the Ophir of Holy Scripture; but, be that as it may, no gold-dust in the *Aurea Chersonesus*, was so precious to the early Christians. At the distance of 550 years we may well despair of presenting more than the flimsiest sketch of a voyage from Ormus to Tanna. It lasted 28 days—sailing by day and coming to anchor in some creek or harbour for the night. It is a short voyage in these times, and dispensed with observations during the night and gave a clear outlook for reefs and pirates. The custom still lingers in the bandar boat cruise now-a-days. Their longest stretch was from Diu to Damaon across the Gulf of Cambay. At length Danu, Tarapur, Deravi, Versova and Mahim were passed—giving a wide berth to the fishing stakes. On leaving Versova the tall palmyras on the ridge of Walkeshwar came in view on the verge of the horizon. And so wocking the "Jehaz" round its column or cliffs fretted by the everlasting surf they made their way into the greatest harbour of Western India. The buggalow which brought these missionaries from Ormus was driven in by a storm. The places visible to the eye on leaving the open sea we shall endeavour to describe by their old names, as they first heave themselves in sight on the page of history. *Khenry Island*, well wooded *Walkeshwar* covered with rocks, woods and long grass amid which were almost smothered the Hindoo sanctuary, and tank of the same name with a temple to the triform god at the very extremity. The *Yoni* or famous stone of Regeneration at the water edge. The two Goddesses mother and daughter, though the sea rushed violently between them, seemed perfectly united, and on *Dewa Dandi*, we will place a beacon light, "impugn it whoso list." Along the ridge of these islands there grew a thin green line of palms. But palms were everywhere from *Cape Bombaim* to the site of the city destined to arise here, covering it, and the ground far beyond it in one continued forest ending in the great woods of *Mahim*. Somewhere hereabouts, we may be sure, appeared way on the site of the Crawford Market the proverbial fisherman, and the bittern standing on one leg amid his empire of desolation. There were two islands with strange names, *Deva Devi*, the "hill of the gods," and *Chinal Tikri*, the "hill of the harlots." Between them lay a third—one of the wonders of the world—*Garipuri*, or the "town of excavations," was conspicuous by its black collossal elephant and stone horse, and more famous for its caves, so full of idols and of graven images, that it might have been well called by Christian, Jew, or Saracen the "hill of devils."

So sailing on, but now in quieter water, between *Trombay* with its Neat's Tongue and Peer's Tomb on the left, and on the right *Kurnalla*, that mighty pillar of basalt which has been for all ages a landmark to the sailor making this port or India, they reach Tanna.

If they enterd the harbour from the Arabian Sea on a starry night between April and September, they would see over the high land of Thul, a little above the horizon, the "Southern Cross," the symbol of their faith, and a welcome harbinger to this land of heathendom.

Tanna was visited by Marco Polo about forty years previously. Tanna of to-day does not seem to be a pleasant place. In the early days of the monsoon when the tide is out and at sun down, with rain falling, the view from the railway bridge is one of the dismallest a man can cast eyes on. Of the young civilian, often sent there on his first outset, we may write—

"The sun's eye had a sickly glare,
The earth with age was wan,
The skeletons of nations were
Around that lonely man."

We cannot rebuild or repeople in our imagination the Tanna of Marco Polo, but we may be certain of this, however, that though the town was a very different one, the topographical features and roundings are still the same, and in this respect Tanna was seen by Marco Polo and these early missionaries very much as we see it to-day. A creek, fringed with cactos and palm, up which twice a day, the tide rushes with remarkable velocity, converting its dry and rocky bed into the dimensions of a navigable river, the creek widening out gradually into an estuary, now the harbour of Bombay, and beyond—the illimitable sea,—for the flapping of the great sails of Cabral and Da Gama's fleets was as yet unheard on the Indian Ocean.

The land side was bounded by a barrier of rugged mountains clothed with teak and iron wood over which could be descried the sharp saw-like edges and peaks of the Chanda and Bhao Melang range and the untrodden solitudes of Matheran.

Not far off was Dewah, a scene that has been taken by many painters and found its way to the Royal Academy. Now-a-days, this scene of surpassing beauty bursts upon the eye of the traveller as he emerges from the first tunnel which pierces the mainland of India, one of the magical reaches of this Indian Bosporus which clasps in its arms the islands of Bombay and Salsette,

"Whose gleaming with the setting sun
One burnish'd sheet of living gold,
And islands that empurpled bright,
Floated amid the liveller light,
Crags, mounds, and knolls confusedly hurl'd
The fragments of an earlier world."

Of the manner of life of these missionaries we know nothing, but we know a good deal about those among whom they laboured. Velvet weavers, buckram weavers, weavers of *Tanna cloths*, vendors of betelnut, artificers of blackwood, leather manufacturers, noisy horse coupers from Arabia, with wild pirates and lawless fishermen (for in those days there was great shipping at Tanna) a brawling, shouting, seething multitude, every man of them Muslim or idolator. Such was the hostile population amid whose lot was cast the portomartyrs of Christianity in Western India. It is sad to believe that when the Portuguese took Tanna 200 years afterwards there was not a single Christian in it.

NOTE ON THE GOLD OF OPHIR.

BUT we must now deal with the gold of Ophir which has cropped up in this article. We have a great respect for gold either as ore, bullion, or coin, it does not matter much, and if we can only bring it nearer to Bombay so much the better. We may add that as silver depreciates in value this respect increases all the more, and we will, therefore, endeavour to speak of gold with becoming reverence. Ophir is mentioned in Genesis X, 29, and since that time he has had a troubled existence; like the dove from Noah's ark finding no rest for the sole of its foot. In our young days Nicobar placed Ophir in Arabia. It was soon after removed by somebody across the Arabian Sea to Sofala in Africa. After a consumptive existence in Africa, it died out and suddenly under the giant auspices of Max Müller the lusty child reappears on the banks of the Indus at a place called Patalene, and Sir Charles Napier, if we remember rightly, when living in Clifton (Kurrachee) amused himself in the belief that the golden cup of Alexander (Ophir no doubt) lay hidden in the Gedrosian sands thereabouts. This belief again was rudely dispelled by the German critic Lassen who "conclusively demonstrated" that the Ophir of Job and Solomon was in Guzerat. The *réghur*, or black cotton soil of Guzerat, is rather an awkward matrix for gold; but never mind. It is satisfactory so far, our readers will observe, that Ophir is in the right direction, and coming nearer to us, step by step on the golden ladder. We have mentioned its arrival near Bassein; and the arguments for its localisation here are neither so flimsy nor so unsubstantial as at first sight may be imagined.

Supara is near Bassein. It is mentioned by Ptolemy and the author of the Periplus. Ophir is spelled in the Septuagint *Sophir*, and Josephus says Ophir is in the *Aurea Chersonesus* which belongs to India. Now, where is there another Chersonesus on this side of India except the Bombay group of islands? From Supara comes Sophir—*Ophir*. But our readers must make their own deductions, Dr. Wilson used playfully to remark that the Scotch were Scythians and were in India ages ago. Had not the letters *Scyt* been deciphered on the dolmens of Upper India? *Scyt, Scoot Scot.* "So runs the dread anathema." We turn up with fear and trembling Smith's Classical Dictionary, the highestauthority we can lay hands on, and under the head *Scythae* is this sentence which we confess seems to prove the Doctor's theory correct, and is a damning argument against the non-Scythian hypothesis, "The Scythians had no fixed habitations, but roamed over a vast tract of country at their pleasure." This decides the question. Of course, the Scotch are Scythians. Then as to Ophir.

Men like to deal in generalities and will never come to particulars. Arabia, Africa, Sind, Guzerat are fine names and wide, in which it is exceedingly easy for Max Müller and others to place the Land of Ophir, words

"Full of sound and fury
Signifying nothing,"

making of it a geographical expression pure and simple. It is a great matter, therefore, to have Ophir, once for all, localised, identified; moored to one place the latitude and longitude of which can be easily determined. We have had written thus far when an uneasy feeling takes possession of us. After having fixed Ophir on as solid a basis as this terrageous globe affords in an evil hour we glanced at the newspapers where some preposterous individual, we had used a stronger word, writes to a Glasgow paper (of all places in the world) that Wynaad is the Land of Ophir.

This is really too much. We cannot afford to have gold passing us in this way. Gold has always been a welcome guest in Bombay. Norman Macleod dubbed us "worshippers of fire and of fine gold." We therefore protest against it. Take our apes and our peacocks, and, even our algum trees, but give us our gold. It is too bad. If this continues, Bassein may become an Irish quaking bog and run away with us. Ophir may drift away from its moorings, and leave us like Pogson at Madras, just in time from our garret window to see it clear our line of vision—a comet of the first magnitude.

We have done all *we* can to establish Ophir in our neighbourhood. But some men will not believe it. Though we sympathise with their credulity we say to all such unbelievers what Waller addressed to the Lord Protector of England—

"To dig for wealth, we weary not our limbs,
Gold though the heaviest metal hither swims,
Ours is the harvest which the Indians mow,
We plough the deep and reap what others sow."

THE TROOPS.

THE following movements of troops take place in the Belgaum command:—

Two companies of the 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment leave on Monday, the 23rd instant, for Satara. The officers with these companies are Captains Bond and Bell, 2nd Lieutenants Harris, Kettlewell, and Barnet.

The head-quarters and four companies of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry march from Darwar on Monday, the 23rd instant, to Satara.

One company of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry will relieve a company of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry stationed at Kaddgi, and will leave Belgaum on Saturday, the 21st instant.

The F Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, strength as under, will embark for Kurrachee in the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim on or about the 23rd inst.:—3 officers, 1 lady, 2 children, 70 European non-commissioned rank and file, 8 women, 12 children, 15 native non-commissioned rank and file, 28 wives, 39 children, 96 public and private followers, 70 horses and 16 bullocks.

THE REMOVAL OF THE TIME BALL TOWER.

CONSIDERABLE adverse discussion has been aroused by the proposal to remove the time ball tower and clock, at present standing at the Castle, to the Prince's Dock, and to erect another tower on the old site; and it is difficult to understand how it is that the better course would not be to leave the present tower where it is, and erect another at the dock if it is considered that one is required there. The arguments in favour of the removal and rebuilding, as sanctioned by the Port Trust at a recent meeting, are as follow:—

"The time ball tower on the N. E. bastion of the Castle has unnecessarily large area for a time ball only; it is 16 feet internal diameter whereas only 8 feet are required. The clock can only be seen from straight abreast of it, by very few vessels, say 5 or 6, and at a mile distant the dial is so small that the figures can scarcely be distinguished even with a powerful telescope. The large clock on the (Avabai) University Library Tower which, it is proposed, shall be controlled electrically from the Observatory, and which will be very conspicuous from all the shipping anchored in the harbour south of Cross Island, will shortly be erected and be infinitely superior to the present centre-seconds clock at the Castle, which is constantly incorrect, the second hand frequently going by jumps. A tide gauge is urgently required for tidal observations at the Prince's Dock, also a clock. The time ball at the Castle cannot be seen from any part of the Prince's Dock. A similar tower to the one at the Castle erected at the dock would cost Rs. 15,000; a new clock Rs. 2,000 more. It has, therefore, been decided, as a building has to be erected for a tide gauge at the dock, to shift the present time ball tower for that purpose, and to utilize it for tidal observations, for a clock with illuminated dial—a *light* to mark the central pier of the dock and the fairway up the northern dock channel, the clock rays of which will be utilized to illuminate the clock tower, and also to have a time ball, which will be visible by all vessels anchored north of Cross Island, including those in dock; and to erect a new time ball tower of about the same height as the present one at the Castle, but of smaller though quite sufficiently large and convenient diameter, on which there will be a time ball as at present equally conspicuous and available for the shipping south of Cross Island. All these arrangements can be effected for from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000. The shipping will have greater advantages than they now have, and the requirements for the new dock will be met for half the amount it would cost to provide a new tower similar to the one, say, on the Castle. Consequently, to say that the interests of the general shipping are being sacrificed for those in the Prince's Dock, is quite incorrect. I ought to add that the new time ball tower on the Castle is suggested to be erected before the present one is removed. Consequently there will be no inconvenience whatever, as regards the time, to ships."

A QUESTION FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent asks you in to-day's paper "to explain one or two things he cannot understand." May I ask a similar favour, though on a different subject?

Can you tell me why the Municipality allows about six feet of railing and a solitary post belonging to the new chowkey in Middle Colaba to stand out into the road? Should it not be continued round the garden? Is the fence intended for a protection to the garden? In that case should it not be complete? Or is it intended for ornament? Then, is not the taste of the Municipality somewhat peculiar? Or is it left for a trap for the unwary traveller who at night if walking must break his shins against the railing which he cannot see, or if driving his carriage, perhaps break his neck?

Do you think the Municipality has left this dangerous obstacle so long because it has been so often and so strongly asked to remove it, just to show its independence of inconvenienced householders and its indifference to a broken necked public?

ANOTHER PERPLEXED ONE.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

G. BOWEN AND I. F. ROW, PASTORS.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows:—On Sundays, at Falkland Road, Byculla, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Lane (near Hummum Street, Fort,) and Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Mail Steamers on Sunday next at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 a.m. on board the ship Assaye. The

counted for two of the important books being kept at the office of Lang, Moir and Co.

Mr. Pigot said he was entitled to call the court's attention to the very grave character of the acts done. Not only were the books deliberately kept back, but important letters had been destroyed under the pretence that they were private. There was nothing in those letters affecting the interests or confidences of other firms or individuals. It was a matter of public importance that insolvents should be made to fear the consequences of dodging with their creditors. It was a matter of public importance that the clerk, whose public duty it was to take over, adversely to the insolvents, the books of the insolvency, to list them, and to guard them, should not be a person to take even temporary employment in the pay of the insolvents themselves to manufacture, to prepare their schedules. If Mr. Lang did not notice the absence of the private ledger and journal from the office of the Official Assignee, how was it that Shapurjee did not notice it? How was it that Shapurjee did not notice the absence of some of the Kurrachee books? No doubt he had by a magic touch of his wand, turned the absence of the books into a depositing with the Official Assignee but the process, the learned counsel submitted, deserved the earnest consideration of the court. (Reads at length from Shapurjee's evidence.) He was in the receipt of Rs. 40 per mensem; but that amount was probably largely supplemented by earnings like the Rs. 100 he said he had got from Mr Lang. It was owing to his violation of his duty that the private ledger and journal were allowed for months to remain at the office of the insolvent's brother—the very books which revealed the rotten condition of the affairs of the firm so far back as 1872. But for the opposition of the Bank of Bengal, those books would probably have been kept out of the way until the insolvents had got their discharge. The learned counsel here complained of the persistent opposition which the insolvents had presented to every inquiry made by the opposing creditors, remarking that, unless the court marked its disapprobation of it, it would deter opposing creditors from coming forward to expose fraudulent transactions in the interests of the public at large. The court should put its foot upon conduct like that which had been brought to light in the case.

The judge.—Do you say the court ought to dismiss the petition altogether?

Mr. Pigot said there was ample ground for it, but he would leave it to his Lordship to take that extreme step or not as he thought proper. That disposed of the second ground upon which the learned counsel said he relied. The next ground was that of reckless trading; and here he submitted that the provisions of the law ought to be applied to the circumstances of this case. It was suggested that in the year 1873 the firm was reconstructed; and Mr. Balfour was made to say that such was the general impression. But such was not the fact, although there might have been a reconstruction on the books. The old firm and the new firm were precisely the same thing; and both were afflicted with a deal of impecuniosity. The old firm had been completely gutted and was nothing better than a mere shell, although it might be said to have left behind it a good name to its successor. The learned counsel said it was the duty of the court to put its foot upon overtrading like that shown in this instance, trading unconscientiously upon capital that was hopelessly launched into reckless speculation.

Mr. Pigot had not concluded his remarks when the court adjourned.

THE hearing of the case was continued yesterday, being the nineteenth day of the enquiry.

Mr. Pigot, in continuing his remarks for the opposing creditors, said he was not aware of a case similar to this in which the disaster was so overwhelming, and in which the assets for distribution among the creditors were so small. It showed a long course of extremely reckless dealing into which no honest trader would have plunged. The firm started in business with no capital, and continued in a very reckless course of trading notwithstanding heavy losses. It would be no unfair criticism of the evidence given by Mr. Lang to say that it read like a piece of special pleading, a constant effort being kept up to give the answers with great caution, and to give them in a way to show that he was not willing to disclose the truth and the whole truth. Now, the burden was on an insolvent to show fair trading, and it was for his Lordship to say if Mr. Lang had done that. What was called the reconstitution of the firm in 1873 was nothing more than buying a new set of books and opening accounts, leaving Baring Brothers' cost. No new capital was added to the resources of the firm, and trading on credit was continued. The learned counsel could not understand how the Banks were induced to lend the firm so many lakhs of rupees except on the belief that the firm (as Mr. Balfour stated) was reconstituted in 1873. The fact was that in legal intendment, there was no constitution of a new firm, the partners and everything else remaining the same as before. It was impossible to suppose that Mr. Balfour would have given the firm large credits if he had been acquainted with all the circumstances, if he had known that the firm was rotten to the core. Mr. Lang had given no frank explanation as to the disappearance from the schedule of the lakh of rupees due to the trustees of Mrs. Lang's marriage settlement. Interest on the amount had been paid up to the date of the failure, but no explanation was given why it should not hereafter be claimed by the trustees unless the late Mr. Moir (Mr. Lang's brother-in-law) had left instructions that it was not to be claimed by his executors. Even supposing that the firm started in 1872, which they did not do, with a capital of £210,000, it was to be remembered that they were burdened with heavy liabilities to Baring Brothers. It was clear that at that time the firm were eating away their capital, and even the small profits they might have made. It must be admitted that they were between 1872 and 1878 dealing very largely with an extremely small amount of margin money to meet losses, and that they depended mainly for their resources on one or two Banks which gave them credit. The learned counsel was aware it would not be fair to criticise in too captious a spirit the disasters which fall to the lot of merchants, and it was inexpressibly odious to him personally to go into minute details of the accounts which he felt it to be his duty to do, in order to show the firm's reckless course of trading. The court would find that the line of the firm was from the beginning speculative, and that they were not entitled to the relief granted by the court in meritorious cases. [Cites English authorities with reference to rash and reckless trading.] It was the case of men trading with other people's money, losing it in rash and hazardous speculations, and then stepping into the Insolvency Court. Regarding the contracts made by the firm for the sale and purchase of seeds, the learned counsel said the heavy losses occurred because the contracts were of a speculative character and had been entered into thoughtlessly in Bombay to the extent of £30,000 or £40,000. It was for his Lordship to say whether a firm which failed with such enormous liabilities, contracted thoughtlessly, was entitled to any consideration at the hands of the court. The schedule of the Kurrachee firm was of a character which, the learned counsel trusted, the court would not pass over without notice. It was a matter of the gravest importance that so misleading a schedule should have been filed in court. Regarding the mortgages of the firm's property, the learned counsel argued upon the details of them that there was really no estate, and that at any rate, there was no joint liability of the partners in respect of them. The amounts of them could not be recovered with insolvency unless against the private shares of some of the partners of the firm. Upon the whole case Mr. Pigot submitted it was not a case to be laughed at (the learned counsel referred doubtless to the insolvent's counsel smiling,) nor was it a case to be protested against merely. It was surprising that, in society, any sympathy should be expressed for an insolvent who had contrived for many years to live upon nothing and had succeeded in losing in reckless speculation many lakhs of rupees: but the learned counsel expressed a confident hope that such sympathy would not be shared in by the court.

ADDRESS FOR THE INSOLVENTS.

Late in the afternoon, Mr. Macpherson began to address the court, on behalf of the insolvents, in reply upon the whole case. The learned counsel had hoped to take very little time, but the judicial horizon seemed to be so overcast that he would necessarily have to occupy the court's time longer than he had anticipated. He was sure that his clients were as much in possession of the court's ear as his learned friend's insidious, envenomed eloquence seemed to have gained for the opposing creditors. No doubt, in making certain remarks, his Lordship was simply following for the moment the current of his learned friend's argument, but had in no respect whatever made up his mind on this point or that, either for or against the insolvents, as seemed to be thought by those not accustomed to the daily work of the court. At any rate, he was sure his Lordship was not prepared to stamp his clients as the dishonest, rascally traders that the opposing creditors' counsel wished to make them out to be, and with that conviction on his mind, the learned counsel would draw the court's attention to the most important parts of the case which his learned friend's glib tongue had tried so hard in obscuring to the proper comprehension of the court. And, at the commencement, Mr. Macpherson cited several authorities to show that section 51 of the Act, under which the opposing creditors had chosen to proceed, was really a penal, and not a remedial section. It might not be a criminally penal section, but it was decidedly a penal one. It was quite possible that the most respectable gentlemen might diametrically differ in their accounts of a simple transaction without the slightest wilful disregard for truth, as occurred in the recent case of Hamilton Maxwell and the managers of the Oriental, the Agra, and the Chartered Banks. So, in this case, it might be with Mr. Moultrie, who, the learned counsel said, his clients would readily admit, was a gentleman of the strictest honour and most undoubted integrity and probity; but Mr. Moultrie was only a mortal and therefore biassed in the matter. It was quite possible that Mr. Moultrie and Mr. Lang might honestly differ as to what really took place at the interview of the 11th April, 1878. And Mr. Moultrie, being much interested in the matter, must have seen often pondered upon the interview that his impressions of it must necessarily be very much coloured. No doubt, as the manager of the Bank, it was Mr. Moultrie's interest to paint the insolvents as black as he possibly could. Mr. Moultrie's neglect in reference to the bills was of the most serious kind, and no doubt formed the subject of a reprimand from the directors, as Mr. Arbuthnot's neglect formed the subject of a reprimand from Mr. Moultrie. The effect of his Lordship's decision in the case would affect not only the liberty, but the character and position of his clients in society; but as regarded the public, or the profession, not the slightest interest was evinced in the case, and an enormous deal of public time had been wasted by the course which the opposing creditors had taken. The learned counsel therefore claimed from the court the same consideration for the arguments he was about to address to his Lordship as was usually extended by him to the cases of every class of people coming before him for relief. Now, with regard to the charge founded upon the cashing of the bills entered railway receipts, the learned counsel argued that his clients were fully justified in doing what they did with the knowledge of the Bank officials. The money was drawn at Nagpore, because it was the most convenient place of getting it. There was no allegation that insolvents could not have got it in Bombay; they could have got it at the Bank of Bombay and other Banks if not from Mr. Moultrie. There was produce to represent the bills drawn, and the insolvents had every right to wash them where they pleased, from one end of India to the other, provided that they were in a position to pay them when they fell due. There was no allegation that insolvents were unable to pay the bills when they fell due. If this was a suit to recover money due on the bills there might be some force in the arguments urged on the other side. But Mr. Macpherson remarked that he was entirely at issue with his learned friend as regarded these bills. The fact was that they were in no sense accommodation bills. Everything in connection with them was however, conducted in a careless manner, and no such understanding as the opposing creditors attempted to make out was ever come to between Mr. Moultrie and Mr. Lang. It would appear even from the early letters that Mr. Lang attached not the slightest importance to railway receipts. (Reads from letters written by Mr. Lang.) Up to May 1878, credit after credit was given without any mention of railway receipts. The letter of 28th May 1878, (reads it) showed conclusively that Mr. Lang always understood the railway receipts to be a check for Finlay, Scott and Co. upon the transactions of Hormusjee, who was at one time largely indebted to the firm. There were several other letters (reads them,) all pointing to the fact that the receipts were intended to be a check upon Hormusjee and corroborating Mr. Lang's impression that the Bank did not care for the railway receipts at all. The fact was that the Bank looked only to the credit of Finlay, Scott and Co., and Mr. Moultrie never concerned himself to see whether railway receipts accompanied or followed the bills. The learned counsel said he would satisfy his Lordship that the bills were really trade bills, and that it was an utter misnomer to call them accommodation bills in the strict sense of the term. He would satisfy the court that the conduct of his clients in respect to the bills was perfectly blameless, and that the imputations levelled at them by the opposing creditors were as cruel as they were unfounded.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks at the rising of the court at 5 o'clock.

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